(A) notes that individuals in Egypt who are tied by race, religion, or national origin with Israel, France, or the United Kingdom have been subjected to arrest, forced exile, confiscation of property, and other punishments although not charged with any crime; and

(B) requests the President to instruct the chief delegate to the United Nations to urge the prompt dispatch of a United Nations observer team to Egypt with a view to obtain a full factual report concerning this violation of rights.

(5) In House Concurrent Resolution 158, 85th Congress, Congress notes that the Government of Egypt had initiated a series of measures against the Jewish community, that many Jews were arrested as a result of such measures, that, beginning in November 1956, many Jews were expelled from Egypt, and that the Jews of Egypt faced sequestration of their goods and assets and denial or revocation of Egyptian citizenship, and resolves that the treatment of Jews in Egypt constituted ''persecution on account of race, religious beliefs, or political opinions'', further resolving that these issues should be raised by the United States either in the United Nations or by other appropriate means.

(6) Section 620 of H.R. 3100, 100th Congress, states that Congress finds that ''with the notable exceptions of Morocco and Tunisia, those Jews remaining in Arab countries continue to suffer deprivations, degradations, and hardships, and continue to live in peril'' and that Congress calls upon the governments of those Arab countries where Jews still maintain a presence to guarantee their Jewish citizens full civil and human rights, including the right to lead full Jewish lives free of fear and to emigrate if they so choose;

Whereas, the seminal United Nations resolution on the Arab-Israeli conflict and other international initiatives refer generally to the plight of ''refugees'' and do not make any distinction between Palestinian and Jewish refugees, including the following:

(1) United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, calls for a ''just settlement of the refugee problem'' without distinction between Palestinian and Jewish refugees. Justice Arthur Goldberg, the United States delegate to the United Nations at that time, has pointed out that ''a notable omission in 242 is any reference to Palestinians, a Palestinian state on the West Bank or the PLO. The resolution addresses the objective of 'achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem.' This language presumably refers both to Arab and Jewish refugees, for about an equal number of each abandoned their homes as a result of the several wars''.

(2) The Madrid Conference, which was first convened in October 1991 and was co-chaired by United States President George H.W. Bush and President of the U.S.S.R. Mikhail Gorbachev, included delegations from Spain, the European Community, the Netherlands, Egypt, Syria, and Lebanon, as well as a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. In his opening remarks before the January 28, 1992, organizational meeting for multilateral negotiations on the Middle East in Moscow, United States Secretary of State James Baker made no distinction between Palestinian refugees and Jewish refugees in articulating the mission of the Refugee Working Group, stating that ''[t]he refugee group will consider practical ways of improving the lot of people throughout the region who have been displaced from their homes''.

(3) The Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, in referring to an ''agreed, just fair, and realistic solution to the refugee issue,'' uses language that is equally applicable to all persons displaced as a result of the conflict in the Middle East;

Whereas Egypt, Jordan, and the Palestinians have affirmed that a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict will require a just solution to the plight of all ''refugees'' as evidenced by the following:

(1) The 1978 Camp David Accords, the Framework for Peace in the Middle East, includes a commitment by Egypt and Israel to ''work with each other and with other interested parties to establish agreed procedures for a prompt, just and permanent resolution of the implementation of the refugee problem.'' The Treaty of Peace between Israel and Egypt, signed at Washington, D.C. March 26, 1979, in addition to general references to United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 as the basis for comprehensive peace in the region, provides in Article 8 that the ''Parties agree to establish a claims commission for the mutual settlement of all financial claims,'' including those of former Christian and Jewish refugees displaced from Egypt.

(2) Article 8 of the Treaty of Peace Between the State of Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, done at Arava/Araba Crossing Point October 26, 1994, entitled ''Refugees and Displaced Persons'' recognizes ''the massive human problems caused to both Parties by the conflict in the Middle East.'' The reference to massive human problems in a broad manner suggests that the plight of all refugees of ''the conflict in the Middle East'' includes Jewish refugees from Arab countries;

Whereas the United States is encouraged by recent statements by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi that he is ready to compensate Libyan Jews whose properties were confiscated and that he is prepared to allow Libyans to travel to Israel;

Whereas the Law of Administration for the State of Iraq for the Transitional Period, signed at Baghdad March 8, 2004, is a landmark document that enshrines the ''right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religious belief and practice'' that had long been denied to Iraqis and states that ''the Transitional Government shall take steps to end the vestiges of the oppressive acts arising from,'' among other things, ''forced displacement, deprivation of citizenship, [and] expropriation of financial assets and property''; and

Whereas, while progress is being made, continued emphasis needs to be placed on the rights and redress for Jewish refugees: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

**SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES.**

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States deplores the past and continuing violation of the human rights and religious freedoms of minority populations in Arab countries;

(2) with respect to Jews and Christians displaced from Arab countries, for any comprehensive Middle East peace agreement to be credible, durable, and enduring, constitute an end to conflict in the Middle East, and provide for finality of all claims, the agreement must address and resolve all outstanding issues, including the legitimate rights of all peoples displaced from Arab countries; and

(3) the United States will work to ensure that the provisions of both the Law of Administration for the State of Iraq for the Transitional Period, signed at Baghdad March 8, 2004, and the permanent constitution to be presented to the people of Iraq for approval in a general referendum no later than October 15, 2005—

(A) are universally applied to all groups forced to leave Iraq; and

(B) will rectify the historical injustices and discriminatory measures perpetrated by previous Iraqi regimes.

**SEC. 2. UNITED STATES POLICY ON MIDDLE EAST REFUGEES.**

The Senate urges the President to—

(1) instruct the United States Representative to the United Nations and all United States representatives in bilateral and multilateral fora that, when the United States considers or addresses resolutions that allude to the issue of Middle East refugees, the United States delegation should ensure that—

(A) the relevant text refers to the fact that multiple refugee populations have been caused by the Arab-Israeli conflict; and

(B) any explicit reference to the required resolution of the Palestinian refugee issue is matched by a similar explicit reference to the resolution of the issue of Jewish refugees from Arab countries; and

(2) make clear that the United States Government supports the position that, as an integral part of any comprehensive peace, the issue of refugees and the mass violations of human rights of minorities in Arab countries must be resolved in a manner that includes—

(A) redress for the legitimate rights of all refugees displaced from Arab countries; and

(B) recognition of the fact that Jewish and Christian property, schools, and community property was lost as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED

SA 2937. Mr. GRASSLEY (for Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. DODD, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. BAUCUS)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4, to reauthorize and improve the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families, improve access to quality child care, and for other purposes.

SA 2938. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2939. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4, to reauthorize and improve the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families, improve access to quality child care, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2940. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2941. Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. THOMAS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2942. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill H.R. 4, to reauthorize and improve the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families, improve access to quality child care, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2943. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 2937.** Mr. GRASSLEY (for Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. DODD, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. BAUCUS)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4, to reauthorize and improve the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families, improve access to quality child care, and for other purposes; as follows:

Beginning on page 255, strike line 18 and all that follows through page 257, line 2, and insert the following:

**SEC. 116. FUNDING FOR CHILD CARE.**

(a) INCREASE IN MANDATORY FUNDING.—Section 418(a)(3) (42 U.S.C. 618(a)(3)), as amended by section 4 of the Welfare Reform Extension Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–040, 117 Stat. 837), is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (E);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (F) and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(G) $2,917,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.''.

(b) RESERVATION OF CHILD CARE FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 418(a)(4) (42 U.S.C. 618(a)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

''(4) AMOUNTS RESERVED.—

''(A) INDIAN TRIBES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall reserve 2 percent of the aggregate amount appropriated to carry out this section for a fiscal year for payments to Indian tribes and tribal organizations for such fiscal year for the purpose of providing child care assistance.

''(ii) APPLICATION OF CCDBG REQUIREMENTS.—Payments made under this subparagraph shall be subject to the requirements that apply to payments made to Indian tribes and tribal organizations under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990.

''(B) TERRITORIES.—

''(i) PUERTO RICO.—The Secretary shall reserve 1.5 percent of the amount appropriated under paragraph (5)(A)(i) for a fiscal year for payments to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for such fiscal year for the purpose of providing child care assistance.

''(ii) OTHER TERRITORIES.—The Secretary shall reserve 0.5 percent of the amount appropriated under paragraph (5)(A)(i) for a fiscal year for payments to Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in amounts which bear the same ratio to such amount as the amounts allotted to such territories under section 658O of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 for the fiscal year bear to the total amount reserved under such section for that fiscal year.

''(iii) APPLICATION OF CCDBG REQUIREMENTS.—Payments made under this subparagraph shall be subject to the requirements that apply to payments made to territories under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1108(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 1308(a)(2)), as amended by section 108(b)(3), is amended by striking ''or 413(f)'' and inserting ''413(f), or 418(a)(4)(B)''.

(c) SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS.—Section 418(a) (42 U.S.C. 618(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (7); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (4), the following:

''(5) SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS.—

''(A) APPROPRIATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—For supplemental grants under this section, there are appropriated—

''(I) $700,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;

''(II) $1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;

''(III) $1,200,000,000 for fiscal year 2007;

''(IV) $1,400,000,000 for fiscal year 2008; and

''(V) $1,700,000,000 for fiscal year 2009.

''(ii) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated under clause (i) for a fiscal year shall be in addition to amounts appropriated under paragraph (3) for such fiscal year and shall remain available without fiscal year limitation.

''(B) SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT.—In addition to the grants paid to a State under paragraphs (1) and (2) for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009, the Secretary, after reserving the amounts described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (4) and subject to the requirements described in paragraph (6), shall pay each State an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount specified in subparagraph (A)(i) for the fiscal year (after such reservations), as the amount allotted to the State under paragraph (2)(B) for fiscal year 2003 bears to the amount allotted to all States under that paragraph for such fiscal year.

''(6) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—A State may not be paid a supplemental grant under paragraph (5) for a fiscal year unless the State ensures that the level of State expenditures for child care for such fiscal year is not less than the sum of—

''(i) the level of State expenditures for child care that were matched under a grant made to the State under paragraph (2) for fiscal year 2003; and

''(ii) the level of State expenditures for child care that the State reported as maintenance of effort expenditures for purposes of paragraph (2) for fiscal year 2003.

''(B) MATCHING REQUIREMENT FOR FISCAL YEARS 2008 AND 2009.—With respect to the amount of the supplemental grant made to a State under paragraph (5) for each of fiscal years fiscal year 2008 and 2009 that is in excess of the amount of the grant made to the State under paragraph (5) for fiscal year 2007, subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) shall apply to such excess amount in the same manner as such subparagraph applies to grants made under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009, respectively.

''(C) REDISTRIBUTION.—In the case of a State that fails to satisfy the requirement of subparagraph (A) for a fiscal year, the supplemental grant determined under paragraph (5) for the State for that fiscal year shall be redistributed in accordance with paragraph (2)(D).''.

(d) EXTENSION OF MERCHANDISE PROCESSING CUSTOMS USER FEES.—Section 13031(j)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(j)(3)), as amended by section 201 of the Military Family Tax Relief Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–121; 117 Stat. 1343), is amended—

(1) by striking ''Fees'' and inserting ''(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), fees''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) Fees may not be charged under paragraphs (9) and (10) of subsection (a) after September 30, 2009.''.

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**SA 2938.** Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end add the following:

**TITLE VIII—ENERGY TAX INCENTIVES**

**Subtitle A—Conservation and Energy Efficiency Provisions**

**SEC. 801. CREDIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ENERGY EFFICIENT HOME.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 (relating to business related credits), as amended by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**''SEC. 45K. NEW ENERGY EFFICIENT HOME CREDIT.**

''(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 38, in the case of an eligible contractor, the credit determined under this section for the taxable year is an amount equal to the aggregate adjusted bases of all energy efficient property installed in a qualifying new home during construction of such home.

''(b) LIMITATIONS.—

''(1) MAXIMUM CREDIT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The credit allowed by this section with respect to a qualifying new home shall not exceed—

''(i) in the case of a 30-percent home, $1,000, and

''(ii) in the case of a 50-percent home, $2,000.

''(B) 30- OR 50-PERCENT HOME.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)—

''(i) 30-PERCENT HOME.—The term '30-percent home' means—

''(I) a qualifying new home which is certified to have a projected level of annual heating and cooling energy consumption, measured in terms of average annual energy cost to the homeowner, which is at least 30 percent less than the annual level of heating and cooling energy consumption of a qualifying new home constructed in accordance with the latest standards of chapter 4 of the International Energy Conservation Code approved by the Department of Energy before the construction of such qualifying new home and any applicable Federal minimum efficiency standards for equipment, or

''(II) in the case of a qualifying new home which is a manufactured home, a home which meets the applicable standards required by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the Energy Star Labeled Homes program.

''(ii) 50-PERCENT HOME.—The term '50-percent home' means a qualifying new home which would be described in clause (i)(I) if 50 percent were substituted for 30 percent.

''(C) PRIOR CREDIT AMOUNTS ON SAME HOME TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—The amount of the credit otherwise allowable for the taxable year with respect to a qualifying new home under clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall be reduced by the sum of the credits allowed under subsection (a) to any taxpayer with respect to the home for all preceding taxable years.